

BACK-YARD EGG-MAKERS OBTAIN LARGE PROFITS

Town Man Tells How, With Twelve Pullets, He Reduced the High Cost of Living.

RICHMOND FOLK CAN DO IT

Eggs That Are Selling for Over 50 Cents Per Dozen Obtained at Fourteen—Inexpensive Outfit Near at Hand—The Figures.

While neighbors were paying from 35 to 45 cents per dozen for eggs during the early months of this year, ten white leghorn pullets in the backyard of a certain city man (not in Richmond, but not a thousand miles away) were demonstrating the efficiency of a small poultry flock in reducing living expenses. The backyard egg producer kindly tells of his experience for the benefit of others who can go and do likewise.

These ten hens were purchased as pullets November 1 of last year. Only two were old enough to lay by January 1 of this year. At the end of the season, they had produced 749 eggs at a cost of a fraction less than 14 cents per dozen. The average retail price of eggs in the town in which this experiment was made during this time was not less than 35 cents a dozen. Thus, on the basis of that price, and everybody knows it is much higher now, the hens produced a labor income of \$132 each.

This record was made under conditions that can be duplicated in any backyard by the average person. Neither an exceptional flock nor an expensive plant is necessary. The stock may be obtained from a farmer, poultryman, or poultry dealer. Most satisfactory results will be obtained with strong, vigorous, mature pullets. Since the flock is not intended for breeding, a male should not be kept, especially in town where his crowing would be objectionable. The equipment, feed, and method of feeding used in the test mentioned heretofore will serve as a guide for persons who wish to keep a backyard flock to reduce the cost of eggs.

STYLE AND LOCATION OF THE HENHOUSE

The house was made of packing boxes and covered with roofing paper. It is five and a half feet square, four feet high in front and three and a half feet high in back. Six feet square and a foot higher would have been more convenient. The door is two by five feet. Ventilation and light are provided by a space two feet by three and a half feet. In the lower two-thirds of this space is a window with six light by ten-inch panes. The actual cost of this house, not including packing boxes, was \$3.55.

The house is located in the backyard not more than thirty feet from the dwelling-house. In summer it is shaded by a high elm. In winter it is protected from prevailing winds and the tree does not obstruct the sunlight. No yard is provided. Yards require room—which was not available in this case—and necessitate fencing, thus increasing the expense. Poultry permitted to range ruin gardens and antagonize neighbors. These were kept shut in. Confinement evidently did not retard egg production. Even after seven months, the birds were apparently in good health.

THE RIGHT FOOD AND METHOD OF FEEDING

The feed consisted of cracked grain and a mixture of ground feeds. During the seven months, 225 pounds of cracked corn and 125 pounds of mash were fed. The mash consisted of equal parts by weight of bran, shorts, corn meal, and beef scrap. Oyster shell was kept before the hens in a quart can attached to the wall. The ground feed was constantly accessible in a hopper hung from the wall. During the seven months one bale of straw was used on the floor. Leaves were used for litter in the fall.

The method of feeding, especially the feeding schedule, was adapted to the convenience of the caretaker. This was because he did not get home at night until after the birds had gone to roost. In the morning a pail of fresh water was provided and dry mash was put in the hopper. If necessary, any available table scraps, a crumbly wet mash composed of some dry mash and milk or water, and a quart of the cracked corn were fed at noon. When the days became longer, the grain was fed at night. The actual results were concerned, the effect was the same. The birds would eat the wet mash at noon and when their hunger returned, satisfied their appetites with the grain.

HEAR THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER

Great emphasis is always called to the utilization of waste from the table. This is an admirable practice, but the back lot poultry keeper is warned against depending too much on this source of food. To say that the feed can come from table scraps may mean that the birds will not be liberally fed, or it may mean that the poultry offers an excuse for carelessness in the accumulation of table waste. If useless waste results, the housewife is a poor manager. Not more than one-tenth of the feed came from table scraps in this case.

The importance of keeping oyster shell available cannot be over emphasized, and the poultry keeper should remember that it is only the liberally fed hen that produces profitably. Each of these hens ate five pounds of grain a month. Green food was fed when it could be obtained. No account was taken of the sour milk which was fed at irregular intervals whenever it was available.

This venture suggests that the backyard poultry flock can be efficiently handled; that the waste from the table can be utilized advantageously; that poultry can be confined on a town lot and not prove objectionable to neighbors; and that it will materially reduce the cost of eggs for the table to say nothing of the satisfaction of knowing that they are fresh.

New Coal Company Already Growing. NORFOLK, Va., October 13.—The Roy Coal Company, recently incorporated here, has been daily organized and will proceed at once with the development of twenty-five or more acres of coal lands just purchased near here. For the present the daily capacity of the mines will be about 1,000 tons. It is expected that additional machinery will soon be installed to largely increase the output.

VIEWS AND NEAR-VIEWS. HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Mammoth Hog Pen Suggested—Value of Rabbit Fur—Why Bright Leaf Is High.

A writer suggests that a ten or fifteen-acre hog pen, located a mile or so from Camp Lee, and well stocked with hogs, would be the finest paying investment of the age, in that it would pay in more ways than one. His idea is that the owner of the hogs could take the job of disposing of the garbage, slops, will, etc., off the hands of the authorities at the camp, and at the same time fatten several thousand hogs that would bring big profits. Not a bad idea.

Speaking about rabbits, a New York trade journal tells us we need not be surprised when purchasing the next new fall hat that the prices materially advanced, particularly in regard to the better grade of "felt" hats. It is further explained that these hats are made mostly of rabbit fur, and it requires the skins of from forty to fifty rabbits to make a dozen hats. Over 30,000,000 felt hats for men are manufactured in the United States during the year, and it requires the fur of from three to four rabbits to make one hat. The breeding of rabbits is not carried on to any great extent in this country. The greatly increased cost of ocean freights combined with the added expense of breeding and feeding approximately 120,000,000 rabbits a year accounts to a great degree for the higher price of hats. There ought to be good money in the fur of the Virginia rabbit in these times.

The wonderfully high prices being paid for Virginia bright tobacco by the manufacturers of smoking goods are not so wonderful after all when we come to think of what proportions the cigarette-making business has come. It is authoritatively stated that the British American Tobacco Company is manufacturing and selling 150,000,000 cigarettes a day. This is at the rate of 52,000,000,000 annually, because, to take care of its immense orders, the company is working on a schedule of 365 days a year. It is selling 400,000,000 cigarettes to France a month.

A large part of the business of the British American company is done in China, which, since the opium habit has been knocked out by law, has become an enormous user of the cigarette. The cigarette-smoking habit is growing daily in that wonderful country, and it is no prospect of a falling off in the demand for little smokers for many a long year to come. Seventy-tenths of the cigarettes smoked in the whole world are made from the bright tobacco grown in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Two important industrial news features of recent days, according to a summary in the Manufacturers' Record, are a \$400,000 increase of capital by a Virginia company contemplating the production of automobile fabrics and a \$200,000 expenditure for mill improvements by a \$9,000,000 Virginia cotton mill corporation. The Virginia company referred to is the Halifax Cotton Mills, of South Boston, which has added to its plant a department for the manufacture of automobile fabrics and is spending \$200,000 for improvements in the mill. The mill is located on the Dan River, between the Dan River and the Roanoke River, and is one of the largest in the South.

SOME FACTS FROM AFAR

Industrial Benefits of One Kind and Another From All Parts of the World.

The production of rubber is among the great possibilities of the Philippine Islands.

More than two-thirds of the world's supply of tin is mined in the Malay Peninsula.

It is claimed that St. Louis now leads all cities as a fur market and in the manufacture of shoes and stoves.

The chief product of North Iorone is tobacco, and its land yields new fields must be cleared every year.

A process for freezing fish in boxes with oil paper has been patented by a Chinese man, the object being to ship the fish by mail.

An Australian has invented an aluminum alloy which is said to be as hard as steel, which can be brazed and soldered, and is as malleable as copper.

Boston now claims to be the largest fishing port in the world. Before the breaking out of the present war, Grimsby, England, was slightly in the lead for this position.

New Orleans has spent nearly \$5,000,000 in building a system of modern sheds, sheds and wharfs equipped with every kind of device to facilitate the handling of freight of all kinds. Her harbor will be one of the wonders of the world and a model of efficiency.

NARROW-GAUGE ROAD SOLD

Important Lumber Line May Be Extended Further Into Timber Lands of Patrick County.

KIBLER, Va., October 13.—Information has been received here that the Mount Airy and Eastern Railroad has been sold to Washington parties and that its operation will be resumed immediately. The road is a narrow gauge line running from Mount Airy, N. C., to this place, a distance of nineteen miles, and was built for the purpose of developing the lumber interests of this section. The Roadway Lumber Company, which owned much of the timber land along the road and had control of the line, has so the report goes, sold its interest to the same parties buying the road. They are expected to resume the lumber business on a large scale. An effort is being made to have the road extended further into Patrick County that may serve other interests besides lumber getting.

MILLS GETTING TO WORK

Surry Hosiery Company to Do Big Manufacturing at Mount Airy, N. C.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., October 13.—The Surry Hosiery Mills, recently incorporated in a \$200,000 capital stock, have completed organization by the election of the following officers: George O. Graves, president; G. C. Loe, vice-president; L. W. Barber, secretary; L. C. Christian, treasurer. The company has purchased 160 hosiery knitting machines with accompanying machinery, and the same will be installed right in the building already secured for the purpose. This will be an initial installation, and time to time until the Surry mills will probably be the largest producer of hosiery in this part of the State. The full complement of hands has already been secured.

FAUQUIER IS ANOTHER GREAT CATTLE COUNTY

Rich Lands That Grow the Grasses and Grain for Horse, Sheep and Beef Raising.

IMPROVED FARMS NUMEROUS

Second Best Corn and Wheat Growing County in Virginia—Cattle Shipped to European and Northern Markets.

Some of Virginia's best agricultural, big and crop-growing counties are in the northern part of the State, and Fauquier is one of them. It is situated along the upper waters of the Rappahannock River, which separates it from Culpeper and Rappahannock Counties on the west. The Blue Ridge Mountains skirt the northwest border where Fauquier touches Warren, Loudoun and the north, Prince William and Stafford to the east, and a corner of Culpeper to the south. Thus Fauquier is not only a rich county, but is entirely surrounded by the same kind. The county is forty-five miles long and from fourteen to eighteen miles wide, and contains 676 square miles of land. Over 80 per cent of the lands of Fauquier are under cultivation, and no lands in Virginia are better or more profitably cultivated. Practically all of the farms are in a high state of improvement. The soil is very fertile, and the energetic farmers and stock raisers are prosperous.

THE PEOPLE GO STRONG

ON BEEF CATTLE

The farm products are wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes and all of the vegetables, with beans, peas, etc. The county stands first in the State as a corn grower and some of the best corn raising is the chief industry of the county, and it requires the grass to make it that. The horses, the fine cattle and the sheep so well grown are sold in the near-by markets of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Richmond, mostly in the three first months of the year. The world war has interfered with shipping arrangements, and great numbers of Fauquier grown cattle were shipped to European markets.

GEOLOGISTS SAY VALUABLE

MINERALS ARE UNDER GROUND

While the farmers give the most of their attention to the lines indicated above, they do not neglect what are usually termed the smaller things. Trucking is carried on to a considerable extent, as is also orcharding, for the lands are well adapted to the growth of vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Some of the apples and peaches in the State are gathered from the orchards of this county, and nearness to good markets with ample transportation facilities enable the people to do good business along these lines. They also are engaged quite largely in the poultry-raising industry, and dairying is carried on by many of the farmers located immediately on the railroad lines that take their products into the Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore markets in very short time.

The mineral formations, according to the geologists and the miners, are various, embracing gold, iron, copper, asbestos, marble, slate, sandstone and granite. Some of these minerals have been mined or quarried, but their development has not been as extensive as the reports of the geologists concerning the wealth beneath the surface would seem to justify. The northwestern section of the county is still well timbered, oak, hickory, chestnut and poplar predominating. In this part of the county numerous sawmills and other wood-working plants are in active operation.

Oceanographic Rivers and the many smaller streams that flow into them furnish many valuable water powers, quite a number of which have been utilized, and are now running the machinery of various small industries.

GOOD SCHOOLS, GOOD ROADS AND GOOD TOWNS

The public school system has come near to reaching perfection in Fauquier, and the schools are numerous all over the county. These, with several academies, give the county superior educational advantages. Fauquier is giving intelligent attention to its highways, and there are many good roads in the county and others coming. The transportation facilities are good, the main line of the Southern Railway cutting across the southern half, the Harrisonburg branch of that line running across the northern half, and the Manassas-Warrenton branch penetrating the center.

Warrenton, the chief town of the county, is near the center of the county, and is a splendid town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Much business is done there, the town having all of the banking and other facilities required, and it has all of the other good things necessary to make a good Virginia town. Other thriving towns and villages are Upper Meriden, Remington, Summerville, Markham, New Market, The Plains, Rectortown, Beaton and Paris. The population of the county is about 25,000.

ALEXANDRIA AIRSHIPS

Factory Opened Up to Manufacture Airplanes Can't Wait to Build, But Leaves Plant.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., October 13.—Alexandria is to have an airplane factory, the Kendrick Airplane Company having been incorporated and organized for the purpose of going into the business in this city. The company will commence operations at once and not wait to build a factory, having leased a suitable brick building, which is now being equipped with the necessary machinery and tools. The manufacture of airplanes, Blaine Elkins, Remington, is the president of the company, and has associated with him several capitalists of Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA CATTLE READY FOR THE BUTCHER

Experiments Made at Department's Station in Haywood County Prove Eminently Satisfactory.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 13.—The recent shipment of nearly 1,000 head of steers from the weighing station of the North Carolina Experiment Station at Clyde, in Haywood County, was a distinct revelation to the many visitors present, who had been invited there. Approximately \$30,000 worth of cattle left the mountain pastures on that date, to be finished during the winter by feeders in other States. The arrival of the drovers of fine steers make one think of bygone days of the Western ranges. As the steers were driven in the calls of the drovers, the following of the cattle as they were herded to the pens, the slow moving stream of varicolored animals up the runs to the cattle cars formed a picture which made one wish that the farmers in the State would thus benefit the growing scarcity of good beef.

Modern methods were also in evidence. The moving picture photographer was on hand. The cattle were all carefully weighed on large scales, and were divided according to weight and condition and careful records made in order that they might be of future value. J. A. Carter, of Marshall, Va., and W. P. Rodwell, of Culpeper, Va., were the two largest buyers. Mr. Carter bought 625 animals from the farm of T. L. Gwyn of Springdale, and the experiment station has a special agent for making experiments in feeding cattle. Mr. Rodwell bought the cattle from the remaining farms. A large crowd was present, and when the special train, with two heavy engines in front and two others behind the middle, pulled out they all expressed themselves as having a valuable and entertaining day.

The hundred head which had been under experiment on Mr. Gwyn's place were of particular interest. They had been divided into four groups of equal average weight last fall and had been tested out on different feeds and pastures.

According to a report made to the Asheville Citizen at the time, "The group fed on corn silage and stover made an average gain in weight of 291 pounds at an average cost per animal of \$18.32; the group fed on corn silage and stover made an average gain of 307 pounds at an average cost of \$17.22; the group fed on corn silage made an average gain of 310 pounds at an average cost of \$15.22; the group fed on corn silage and stover made an average gain of 310 pounds at an average cost of \$11.50, one dollar a month being charged against each animal for pasture."

This statement of results of the various kinds of feeding beef cattle in the mountains of Western North Carolina establishes beyond any doubt the wonderful opportunities for profit in beef cattle raising here, and that the good quality of the beef as it has been in many recent crops. Very heavy breaks are looked for next week.

Fair Returns Sales in Danville.

DANVILLE, Va., October 13.—This was a fair week in Danville, and the farmers knowing it, the deliveries of leaf tobacco were very small as compared with former weeks since the season opened. The sales that were made, with no weakening in prices, the average price paid being \$20. There is no complaint on the part of the buyers of the order or condition of the leaf now being offered here, and the quality is as good as it has been in many recent crops. Very heavy breaks are looked for next week.

Increased Deliveries in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., October 13.—Leaf tobacco sold in this market in the two weeks ending October 12, 56,300 pounds, sold from August 15 to October 12, 352,400 pounds; increase over same period of last year, 56,500 pounds.

The offerings continue largely of primings, and they are still in strong demand at very high prices. Some new leaf is being offered, and most of it in bad condition, the leaf being too wet and others badly cured, showing green stems.

All lots in good condition were eagerly purchased at splendid prices, in view of the demand for all grades of tobacco is very great and that the farmers may expect to realize good money from their tobacco.

Even the lots in bad condition brought prices that in former years would have been considered high.

Higher Than Ever at Chase City.

CHASE CITY, Va., October 13.—The sales of leaf tobacco at the Chase City warehouses last week amounted to 331,639 pounds, which brought an average of a fraction over \$20 per hundred pounds. The sales this week were 345,000 pounds, and the prices have kept right up to the former record. There never was a time when leaf tobacco sold as high on this market.

Large Deliveries at South Hill.

SOUTH HILL, Va., October 13.—The deliveries of bright tobacco on this market continue very large, the warehouses being filled every day. Prices continue to boom, the average made this week being about \$30 per hundred. This, too, when there are many of the lower grades in the offerings, but so far as value is concerned there are no low grades this year.

Heavy Deliveries Expected at South Boston.

SOUTH BOSTON, Va., October 13.—This market sold close to 1,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco this week, and the prices were as high as they have been at any time this season, considering the quality and order of the goods offered. The average for the week was \$29.50 per hundred. Farmers are disposed to rush their weed to the market, being attracted by the high prices being paid, and the warehouse men look for heavy deliveries from now until Christmas, whenever the weather and the roads will permit it.

Strong and Active at Rocky Mount.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., October 13.—The sales of tobacco show a slight increase this week over last, despite the bad weather. Wednesday, and will amount to about 1,800,000 pounds at an average of \$30.63, making the total sales to date 12,600,000 pounds at an average of \$27.32.

The offering as a whole have shown some improvement over former weeks, there being a large portion of medium to good cutters and export leaf, with a fair sprinkling of wrappers and fewer tips.

Calomel Users! Listen To Me!

I Guarantee Dodson's Liver Tone

Your druggist gives back your money if it doesn't liven your liver and bowels and straighten you up without making you sick.

Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. It's brutal. Take a dose of the dangerous drug to-night and to-morrow you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver, which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with your blood, causes it to break it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you are sluggish and "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone to-night.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful

and if it doesn't straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous and get you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it cannot salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like it pleasant taste.—Adv.

HEAVY TOBACCO SALES IN NUMEROUS MARKETS

The Leaf Continues High, With a Still Upward Tendency—Primings Are About Sold Out.

SUN-CURED SOLD IN RICHMOND

Even State Fair Did Not Materially Curtail Receipts for the Week. Four Days Sales Start Up This Week.

Except where agricultural fairs came along to make a break in the onrush of leaf tobacco to the Virginia markets, the deliveries and sales were as large during the past week as at any time since the remarkable season opened, and there has come no break in the high, even fancy prices.

The warehousemen looked for a dull week in Richmond on account of the State Fair. The sales were very small on Tuesday, but an extra amount for the season was brought in. Friday breaks and the sales footed up 50,000 pounds. At least 20,000 pounds of this was of the sun-cured leaf, the balance being dark primings. The primings seem to be about out, but the demand for them is just as great as ever, and the prices paid for the few thousand pounds delivered were as high as they have been at any time, the average being a fraction over \$14 per 100.

Even sun-cured leaf offered sold high, the top-notch figure being \$38 per 100. Many piles went beyond the \$35 mark. The average for the week's sales for sun-cured leaf was \$32.50. All of the goods offered was in good order and not a pile, from the low grades up to the long, silky leaf, was neglected by the buyers.

Beginning on Tuesday, the sales on the Richmond market will run, four days each week, the selling season being now opened for good, and that the demand for the leaf will be as usual. The warehousemen look for large deliveries this week.

Fair Returns Sales in Danville.

DANVILLE, Va., October 13.—This was a fair week in Danville, and the farmers knowing it, the deliveries of leaf tobacco were very small as compared with former weeks since the season opened. The sales that were made, with no weakening in prices, the average price paid being \$20. There is no complaint on the part of the buyers of the order or condition of the leaf now being offered here, and the quality is as good as it has been in many recent crops. Very heavy breaks are looked for next week.

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THE POTATO SITUATION

Conditions of the Markets—Car Shortage—Heavy Shipments—Virginia Shipments Falling Off.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Agricultural Department furnished information for the Virginia potato growers and shippers as follows: Due partly to the shortage of cars this year, most of the Maine crop of white potatoes has been stored. Already most of the potatoes in that region are due to the ground, although only about 2,000 cars have been shipped, compared with over 6,000 last year by this time. In Colorado the car shortage is also inducing growers to store, although not to an extent as in Maine. In the large potato sections of the Central West, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the movement is gradually becoming heavy, although digging is still proceeding at a rapid time in those sections, so growers have not started to bringing in the crop in large quantities. F. O. B. prices have held steady. Potatoes are bringing \$2.25 to \$3.10 in bulk per eleven pecks f. o. b. Presque Isle. Jobbing prices are firmer.

Wisconsin stockholders in Minnesota and Wisconsin are jobbing at \$3.10 to \$4.25 per 100-pound sack, which is an advance over the prices a week ago. A week moving from the eastern shore of Virginia and New Jersey were considerably less than those a week ago. The movement from the eastern shore of Maryland, however, is increasing. With the lessened shipments prices have increased somewhat. Jerseys have advanced from \$1.05 to \$1.15 to \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel f. o. b. Jobbing prices are also higher, especially for Virginia stock.

Cotton Mills in Botetourt County.

SPRINGWOOD, Va., October 13.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that the North Carolina parties who have acquired the water power near here with 100 acres of property adjoining with install a hydro-electric plant and establish a cotton factory. The first unit, it is announced, will be a 10,000-spindle mill. Around this mill it is planned to lay off and to build a model mill town. The property has been acquired by the late immediately Division James River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs through it.

Dividends Boys' and Girls' Fair.

DINWIDDIE, Va., October 13.—The boys and girls of Dinwiddie will hold their annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibit here Friday, November 2. The club has the second largest list of club members in the State. The best work has been done this year, with best results since the work was introduced in the county, which is largely due to the hearty co-operation of the county public school teachers have given under the direction of the county superintendent. The largest and best exhibit is expected this year ever seen in Dinwiddie. Speakers of note will be on hand to entertain the crowd. A real gala time is promised to all who attend.

Tennessee Capital in Virginia Mines.

BIG STONE GAP, Va., October 13.—The Liberty Coal Corporation, recently chartered here with \$100,000 capital stock, is composed entirely of Tennessee capitalists. Ben H. Taylor, the president, and all the officers are of Johnson City, Tenn.

North Carolina Blankets for Army.

ELKIN, N. C., October 13.—The Chatham Manufacturing Company is running its big plant here day and night in order to fill on time a contract with the War Department of the United States for 300,000 blankets. The contract is about half completed, and there is no danger of failure to complete it in the specified time. North Carolina wool has been used almost altogether in the manufacture of these blankets.

Cotton Mill and Village Building.

SHELBY, N. C., October 13.—The Liberty Spinning Company, recently incorporated here, with \$150,000 capital stock, will build as soon as the material can be assembled a cotton yarn mill to be equipped with 5,000 spindles. The company has completed its plan for the erection of twenty-five or thirty cottages, which